

## KAISER GIVES UP ALL HOPE OF REGAINING HIS POWERS; BITTER TOWARD GENERALS

Hohenzollern Tells Visitors He Was Deceived to the Very Last.

ANGRY AT DESERTION

Tells Friend Berlin Revolution Was Exaggerated to Hasten His Flight.

CONDEMNED LUDENDORFF

Believed Italy Was About to Quit and Did Not Know Austria Had Collapsed.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND, Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 3.—The Kaiser "died hard." He clung tenaciously to the thought that he would again be Emperor and supreme war lord, and would not give up the idea for weeks after his internment.

That is the testimony of all who see him or talk to him these days. They add, however, that he has finally abandoned hope. They say his hair is white, that his eyes are sunken and that his parchmentlike skin hangs on his shrunken frame. He now walks in the inner grounds of Count von Bentinck's castle, dressed in slouchy clothes, so ill fitting that he gives one the impression of having already endured the worst sentence the Allies could inflict upon him.

One man who is close to him said to me the other day that the Kaiser looked as if "he had fallen from the clouds into hell." For weeks after coming to Amerongen the ex-Kaiser talked and talked and talked incessantly for hours at a stretch. But since he has begun to realize that he no longer is Kaiser he has become morose. He has drooping eyelids of long duration, with periods when he does not talk at all.

Bitter Against Advisers.

When he does talk his theme is "what might have been," wherein the word "if" chiefly figures. "If" he had known the facts, "if" he had been properly informed, "if" he hadn't been deceived by everybody, "if" he had been told the truth, &c.

The Kaiser is incredibly bitter against his former advisers, entourage and friends. He is the very personification of hatred against his statesmen and diplomats. When he talks about them he becomes almost violent and the very mention of one of their names throws him into a rage.

The abandonment and desertion of him by all of those who once fawned on him rakes deeply within him, and he dwells on their cowardice and ingratitude.

"They all lied to me and deceived me!" he exclaimed. "Every one of them lied about the last. Not until last September did Ludendorff tell me what the real situation was."

"Cheated and Deceived."

The ex-Kaiser recently asserted with great vehemence to a visitor for whom he said: "My Generals—I gave them the pour le merit and orders. I covered them—the men at the front and the men behind the lines—with decorations, but they lied, deceived and cheated me and then deserted and abandoned me. They are ingrates."

To the same man he said on another occasion: "A General with 100 men could have put down the revolution in Berlin, but not one had the loyalty and courage to lift his hand."

To understand the ex-Kaiser's bitterness against his Generals one has to read some personal narratives concerning little known details of dramatic events at headquarters on fateful November 9. They were written for archives which I have seen. After all there is some dignity with the way men leave a sinking ship or abandon a lost cause, but it does not appear that such was manifest in the ex-Kaiser's entourage on that day.

With the exception of one man all dropped away from him, one after another, and advised him to flee. They told him 3,000 Reds were marching toward headquarters to get him, and finally informed him they could not guarantee his safety another night. They got him out after midnight and bundled him across the border at 5 in the morning.

Later the ex-Kaiser learned that much that was told him was not true. He is said to believe that if he had remained he might have saved the situation.

His Brain Works Poorly.

Those who have seen him tell me that at times the ex-Kaiser appears dazed and unclear in his thinking. I am told that recently he failed to re-

## Interview With Refugee Kaiser Denounced as Utter Falsification

LONDON, April 3.—The articles in the London Chronicle by Harold Begbie describing his visit to Amerongen, quoting the ex-German Kaiser's alleged state of mind, charging Russia with responsibility for the war and asserting William Hohenzollern's own innocence of any guilt, have attracted wide attention. The London bureau of the Associated Press today received the following telegram:

"Amerongen, April 3.—Harold Begbie has not had an interview with the former Emperor. His written questions remained unanswered. He did not receive any authorization to publish the Emperor's views, and no statement was given to him. He never saw the Emperor, neither did he enter the castle gates."

"CARLOS BENTINCK."

The signer of the foregoing telegram is Count Carlos Bentinck, son of Count Godard Bentinck, who is serving as host to the ex-Kaiser at the request of the Dutch Government. The younger Count Bentinck lives at the castle and manages the establishment during the occupancy by the fugitive from Germany. The Begbie article has been reprinted in this country. It was printed in two New York newspapers and in several newspapers in other cities.

## FINAL TERMS GO TO ERZBERGER FRANCE DECRIES WILSON IDEALS

German Armistice Commissioner Moved as Foch Gives Decision of Entente.

SPA ACCLAIMS MARSHAL

Populace Warm in Greeting—Burgomaster of Occupied Town Is Removed.

SPA, April 3.—Marshal Foch arrived at Spa at 8:20 o'clock this morning and immediately informed Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, that he would confer with him in his private car at 9:30 o'clock.

The conference, which lasted forty minutes, took place at the appointed time in the presence of Major-General Weygand, assistant to Marshal Foch, and a French interpreter.

Marshal Foch laid before Erzberger the decisions of the Entente. Erzberger after the conference hurriedly returned to his train. He appeared deeply moved. After a conference of one hour with Gen. von Hammerstein, a member of the German Armistice Commission, and his technical advisers Erzberger went back to the hotel where the German members of the Armistice Commission are lodged.

The populace acclaimed Marshal Foch on his arrival in Spa. During the day the Marshal visited Gen. Nudant, his representative in Spa.

Herr Erzberger was accompanied by a number of technical and other advisers, including the Chief Burgomaster of Danzig. Before leaving Berlin he had a final consultation with representatives of all parties at which agreement was reached as to the attitude to be adopted in the negotiations with allied representatives here. It seems that the sentiment of the Germans is favorable to a settlement of the Danzig controversy.

PARIS, April 3.—Herr Mangoldt, the Chief Burgomaster of Sarrebrücken, in occupied Germany southwest of Treves, has been removed from office by order of Marshal Foch.

"They all lied to me and deceived me!" he exclaimed. "Every one of them lied about the last. Not until last September did Ludendorff tell me what the real situation was."

## CARSON PLEADS FOR DELAY IN IRELAND "On Verge of Revolution Now," Redmond's Answer.

LONDON, April 3.—The House of Commons debated the Irish question this evening. Liberal members endeavoring to elicit some indication of the Government's attitude on the most notable point in the debate was reached when Sir Edward Carson urged a postponement of the question until the end of the war and at present the Government regarded the question of reconstruction in Ireland, with education, health, housing and similar matters, as far more important than the raising of old controversies over home rule.

Joseph Devlin, a Nationalist leader, said he thought Sir Edward's speech was "the most powerful indictment of British rule in Ireland." Capt. William Archer Redmond of Waterford, said: "Ireland is almost on the verge of a revolution and the Government is responsible. Let the Government say frankly whether it intends to repeal the home rule act."

Sir James Ian Macpherson, making his maiden address as Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied to the criticisms made by members of the House. After indicating that measures were projected to provide educational facilities and housing he said:

"The political unrest in Ireland is unabated and outrages of the most cruel and unprovoked kind are occurring. That is why it is necessary to have military forces there."

## 106 KILLED IN FLYING AT FT. WORTH FIELDS

First Fatality on Nov. 7, 1917, in Schools Now Abandoned.

FT. WORTH, Tex., April 3.—Records show that at the three Fort Worth air fields, where flying virtually ceased today and all enlisted men were discharged, 106 men were killed from November 7, 1917, to April 1, 1919. During the time the British Royal Flying Corps trained its squadrons here flying students, officers and mechanics met fatal mishaps. Since the Americans took over the fields fifty-six have been killed.

HOUSEWIVES—Are you getting benefit of lower prices on PHILADELPHIA CREAM CHEESE? Ask your dealer—Ad.

## WAR DEBT JULY 1 IS FORECAST AS \$24,000,000,000

Representative Good Warns Congress and Nation of Need of Economy.

47 BILLIONS FOR WAR

Appropriations for Year to End of June 30, 1920, to Be \$10,191,505,049.

INTEREST OVER A BILLION

New Ways and Means Chairman Asserts Country Never Will Go to Pre-War Basis.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Unless the American people are aroused to the need for a businesslike administration of public affairs and the strictest watch over the Government purse-

strings even \$4,000,000,000 Congress will be nothing compared with the annual appropriations which will be necessary. This is the forecast made today by Representative Good (Iowa), who will be chairman of the House Appropriations Committee when Congress is convened.

In Mr. Good's opinion the country will never return to the basis of pre-war expenditures and appropriations. This, he said, is largely due to the necessary continuance of some war activities and the strong pressure certain to be brought to keep in existence many others whose usefulness is extremely doubtful. Interest on the debt of the nation alone will amount to more than \$1,000,000,000 also, he declared.

In a comprehensive review of the appropriations of the Government during the war period Mr. Good says that the total for the next fiscal year, as nearly as it can be figured before the appropriation bills which fell at the last session are enacted by the next Congress, will be more than \$10,000,000,000 and that the net appropriations during the war and for the fiscal year 1920 will be just beyond \$47,000,000,000.

FRANCE DECRIES WILSON IDEALS

Believes That Sympathy For and Fear of Germany Will Rob Poilus of Justice.

BRITISH GAINS DEPLORED

French Intimate Ingratitude, Saying Their Stand Saved U. S. and Britain.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, April 3.—If events in the Council of Four continue in the course they now seem to be taking to the disadvantage of France the Americans may have the choice presented to them of standing out for every jot and tittle of President Wilson's speeches and principles or of losing some of that warm friendship and gratitude that the most responsible strata have felt for America.

It is useless to disguise the fact that to conservative, thoughtful Frenchmen these days it appears that the interests of France are being sacrificed to President Wilson's idealism and to fear of what the Germans will do when the peace treaty is presented to them for signature. The American commissioners have steadfastly refused to predict that Germany would sign any kind of a treaty presented, and of late it has seemed to the French that the United States attitude has suggested that they felt sympathy for the enemy.

This has led some Frenchmen to wonder why a little more sympathy for France is not observable. It has been said many times, but bears repeating, that France expects above everything else that the peace treaty will give her security against future German aggression and assistance to recover from the last stroke.

Recent Events Far From Assuring. The events of the last few days, as interpreted by the moderate French press, have not been reassuring. These papers now fear that the Saar Valley will be denied to France because it is inhabited by Germans. They fear also that the new Polish State, to which France looks as an eastern counterpoise against Germany, will be weakened for the same reason. Against this they see Great Britain getting almost exclusive control of former German colonies, regardless of the fact that they also are inhabited largely by Germans.

It seems strange to many Frenchmen that when Dr. Hefferich said in 1913 that Germany's wealth was \$100,000,000,000, whereas that of France was \$10,000,000,000, the tendency seems to be to pare down French reparations claims, especially as France's war expense was \$60,000,000,000, or 150 per cent. of her wealth.

Without the French army Great Britain would have been helpless, while in America it was freely admitted, the French say, that the United States fought really in self-defense, and by our great exploit of transporting an army overseas proved that the Germans could have done the same thing westward if they hadn't been checked by the French.

French See Germans Put First. Throughout the war Americans extolled French France, yet now that the war is over the American Commissioners seem to think less of France, according to these Frenchmen, than they do of poor Germany.

As a result French views events in the council with increasing alarm. Frenchmen see Bolshevism spreading in Germany, carrying, as it does, a threat to cheat France out of any peace fruits at all. Yet Americans and British refuse to take any measures to prevent the spread westward of Bolshevism.

With all these things taken together and combined with the high cost of living and the Socialist discontent it is not strange that a feeling of resentment prevails.

King Decorates Capt. McGinley. LONDON, April 3.—Capt. W. E. McGinley of the American Expeditionary Force was decorated with the Military Cross by King George at Buckingham Palace today. The Captain is a member of the Medical Corps.

Buy a Baby Bond. One Dollar Less Than \$100. \$100 Investment. Send for it. John M. & Co., 61 Broadway—Ad.

Remember VENUS PENCIL. Remember VENUS PENCIL—Ad.

Remember VENUS PENCIL. Remember VENUS PENCIL—Ad.

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## POWERS DEADLOCKED ON PEACE; WILSON TRIES TO ASSURE FRANCE; 150,000 STRIKERS IN BERLIN REVOLT

### KRUPP PLANT NOW INVOLVED

120,000 Workers Will Quit as Result of Trouble in Ruhr District.

THREAT TO FLOOD MINES

Other Centres Expected to Become Scenes of Unrest—Frankfurt Quiet.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, April 3.—Metal workers to the number of 150,000 had gone on strike in Berlin up to Wednesday evening, a despatch from the German capital says.

The strike in the Ruhr district of Germany has unexpectedly spread extensively. It now includes the Krupp works and 120,000 persons are involved.

The despatch adds that the workers in the Hamborn, Rhensish Prussia, district were expected to join in the strike today.

At a meeting of delegates in the Central Ruhr coal region, according to advices from Berlin, it was resolved to cease after the 10th of April keeping the pumps in operation, and that therefore the flooding of the mines must be reckoned with.

BRUSSELS, April 2 (delayed).—The strikes both at Stuttgart and in the Ruhr district seem to have been checked by the energetic action of the Government, by the prompt use of troops, martial law and other salutary means.

Official reports from Stuttgart, summarizing the situation there, say that serious violence is reported only from Esslingen, where the Spartacists seized weapons and automobiles, but surrendered them after negotiations. The large number of non-residents among the strikers was one of the features of the uprising, going to prove that the movement was, as claimed, purely a political effort of the Radicals and Independents to overthrow the Government.

Troops Behave Well. The strikers at Stuttgart assembled frequently yesterday despite the martial law regulations, but were well behaved. The leaders were arrested by the troops and the Government was master of the situation by nightfall. The troops behaved splendidly, though some of them received rough treatment.

In the Ruhr district for a time the strike was extended by several thousand, but the danger of a general strike subsided. The mines where the Spartacists prevail are still closed, but in those sections where the union miners and the Majority Socialists are in control the men refused to close down. Many decided to await developments. In the meantime continuing their work.

The situation at Frankfurt is quiet again. The number of victims of the riot has reached sixteen, but this number will probably be augmented, as some of the wounded cannot hope to live. The funeral of the four women who were killed took place this morning. The damage from plundering is estimated to aggregate several million marks.

### RENEWAL OF STRIKE PRECEDED BY LULL

Reports Confirmed That Unrest Was Only Temporary.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 3.—The latest advices concerning the fighting at Frankfurt and the renewal of the strike in Berlin confirm the impression prevailing in Germany when the former Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press left a week ago that the then comparative lull in the manifestations of industrial disorder and revolutionary violence and pillage by the rabble was only temporary.

Germany was at that time fairly quiet, the only important exception being a strike in the surrounding region. The March insurrection in Berlin and the disturbances in Central Germany and in East Prussia had been suppressed.

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### Smokes Help Wounded in French Hospitals

CHARLES C. FLOOD of the Rainbow Division is convalescing in Vichy after returning from smokeless Germany. He says the smokeless issued to him by THE SUN Tobacco Fund greatly helped him to get well. "I have become acquainted with quite a few New York boys and they all swear by their friend, THE SUN smoke fund."

Other cards from grateful soldiers will be found on page 9.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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### PRO-RED DEALS RETARD PEACE

Council's Plan to Recognize Lenin and Trotsky Called Shameful.

GERMAN INTRIGUE SEEN

American Financiers to Back Tenton Scheme in Russia, Is Report.

By H. WICKHAM STEED, Editor of the London Times. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

PARIS, April 3.—It is unfortunately impossible to record any real progress toward a peace settlement or to overcome the impression that the members of the Council of Four are wasting time in a vain attempt to reconcile the pro-German and pro-Bolshevik proclivities of some of their number with the requirements of a sound and lasting peace.

The moment when clear sighted resolution is above all necessary the conference leaders are showing neither vision nor courage. They appear to mistake interested sentimentality for foresight and vain obstinacy for courage. In these conditions the time is fast approaching when the whole truth about them and their doings must needs be told in order to enable the peoples whose wills they are misrepresenting and whose ideal and material patrimony they are mismanaging to sit in judgment upon them. Unless within a very short space they mend their ways the publicity they have shunned will have to be invoked as the only cure for their aberrations.

Deal Over Russia. In the meantime it will be useful to place on record as near as possible an approach to the truth in regard to one of the main issues which they have steadfastly refused to face, that of Russia.

It is now generally known in Paris that the idea of a shameful "deal" with the Bolsheviks on the basis of some form of allied-American recognition of the Lenin-Trotsky "government" in return for economic, commercial and financial concessions very nearly found acceptance in influential quarters here last week. That idea was scotched for a time in the nick of time, but it is by no means killed, and is at present lurking underground.

Only yesterday minister reports were current in quarters that ought to be well informed to the effect that an arrangement already had been made between a large American financial house and two German banks, one of which is said to be that of Warburg of Hamburg, to finance a scheme whereby the Bolsheviks, the actual work of exploitation being entrusted to German engineers. Be this as it may, it is certain the unprincipled rapacity of financiers is playing far too large a part in various proposals being ventilated in the neighborhood of the Peace Conference.

The men who indulge in or abet this kind of activity forget that the allied peoples of the world are not to be deceived by the flattery of financiers. The Russian question, upon the solution of which depends the possibility of making a lasting peace and forming an effective League of Nations, remains the chief among the unknown quantities of the peace problem.

Clear Policy Needed. Information derived from British officers who have returned from Russia within the last few months and from reports of French officers received by courier today make it plain that no task is now more urgent than that of laying down a clear allied policy in regard to Bolshevism and preparing a coherent plan of action.

According as a clear policy is framed and executed or as indecision continues to prevail in allied councils the Allies will secure victory, lose the fruits of their victory. Upon the first point all competent and experienced judges are agreed there must be no truck with Bolshevism. It is not democratic but anti-democratic. It is not social reform but armed anarchy, destructive of society. It is like a prairie fire with the immense power of devastating expansion, but no power of construction. Men who have lived for months in the midst of it and have worked in disguise as "communists of the people" express the settled conviction that only by the swiftest, most drastic and curative measures can it be prevented from devastating the greater part of Europe and assuring the ultimate triumph of Germanism, in whose interest it is to acquiesce and which its main directors are guiding it.

At the moment Bolshevism is being organized and commanded largely by German officers and agents. In southern Russia, where German guns, led by German officers, are being directed against the allied forces and anti-Bolshevik Russians, its character is clear. In northeastern Russia, where the Germans were left by the armistice to stand as a "bulwark" against Bolshevism, there is a tacit agreement between the Germans and Bolshevists.

Lithuanians Are Powerless. The Lithuanian and Estonian forces are practically powerless. Small Lithuania is occupied by 47,000 German troops, who live on the country and hold it, but remain inactive against the Bolsheviks, while tens of thousands of anti-Bolshevik Lithuanian volunteers await in vain for arms and ammunition from the Lithuanian Government.

A large meeting of sailors, after listening to speeches, passed resolutions in favor of a political and military alliance and urging with Hungarian cooperation the spreading of Bolshevism.

The Swiss legation in Vienna has many applications from former members of the Austrian nobility begging for the privilege of a refuge in Switzerland. Among others Count Czernin has asked for asylum.

### BOLSHEVIK REVOLT IN VIENNA REPORTED

Austrian Nobles, Including Czernin, Seek Swiss Asylum.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, April 3.—Alarming news from Vienna indicates a revolution there, launched, it is reported, by the Bolsheviks with a view to forcing a union between German Austria and the new Hungarian Government.

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### Germans Resist Reds Invading East Prussia

LONDON, April 3.—German troops are resisting a Bolshevik offensive in East Prussia, according to a despatch dated Wednesday from Berlin transmitting reports received there.

Failure of the offensive in the direction of Tukkum, in Courland, west of Riga, is admitted by the Russian Soviet Government in a wireless received here today.

The message adds that fighting has in progress in the direction of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and in the region of Pskov, northeast of Riga.

### REDS IMPERIL ALLIED ARMY

Troops in Murmansk Region Are in Danger of Being Driven Into Sea.

GREAT TRAGEDY FEARED

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Explorer, Returns From Front With Warning.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, April 3.—The curtain was raised for the British public on the position of the allied armies in north Russia for the first time this afternoon. The serious situation in the Murmansk region and the attempt by the Bolsheviks to drive the allied troops on the Archaangel front into the sea are the cause of much anxiety.

The London afternoon papers circulated posters through the streets with startling phrases, of which "The British Army Imperiled" was typical.

The public bought the papers eagerly, having no idea which army was referred to. Some of the papers declared that another Kut surrender or Kharlov tragedy threatened.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who has just returned from Russia, where he succeeded in the winter outfitting and feeding of the expedition, confirmed the danger to the allied position and armies. He declares in an interview that both to keep in danger and that the Bolshevik peril is a very real one because the Entente forces are outnumbered by disciplined and well armed and well equipped troops in close touch with the Allies' extended but by no means strong front.

"We must avoid the possibility of another Kharlov," said Sir Ernest. He urged the need of sending reinforcements immediately. These, he asserts, can reach Murmansk from England in less than a week.

Despatches from Omsk report that during the last few days the Bolsheviks have been retreating on the Orenburg front so rapidly that the Siberian armies in pursuit have had to keep in danger. Bolshevik desertions continue. As an example, fifty miles south of Ufa a whole regiment of Bolshevik cavalry joined forces with the Bolsheviks and their weapons upon their former comrades.

The Bolsheviks had accumulated at Orenburg over 3,000 hundredweight of grain which they had seized from the Cossack villages. They are trying under the greatest difficulties to transport this grain to Samara and are evacuating Orenburg.

The northern Caucasus from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea has been entirely cleared of the Bolsheviks as the result of a successful campaign of the army of Gen. Denikin in that region in January and February, according to an official report issued here. The anti-Bolshevik leaders, fighting having ceased, are forming new forces of Cossacks and other natives.

By the Associated Press. ECONOMY, Russia, April 1.—One of the most herculean tasks in the supply of the north Russian Expeditionary Force with much needed war material was accomplished today with the arrival at Kronstadt, which is the winter port of Archangel, of the largest vessel which ever passed successfully through the thick ice floes of the White Sea.

Accompanied by three icebreakers a 5,600-ton British freight vessel, has arrived here only slightly damaged, after a difficult three weeks voyage from Murmansk. Several times the vessel was hoisted in where the ice drifts piled high. At one spot it was stuck in the icebreakers finally succeeded in smashing a path ahead for it.

In addition to war material the ship carried a considerable cargo of American Red Cross supplies.

### Austrian Nobles, Including Czernin, Seek Swiss Asylum.

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